



# OUR FUTURE FORESTS

JUNE 1992

## INSIDE

- Driving Forces Influencing Forest Policy ..... 2
- A Goal For Ontario's Forests ..... 3
- Principles for Sustaining Our Forests ..... 3
- Strategic Objectives for Ontario's Forests ..... 4
- Existing Programs for Ontario's Forests ..... 7
- Guidance for Forest Policy Development ..... 7
- Linkages With Related Policies and Legislation ..... 8
- Questionnaire ..... 9
- Forest Policy Issues ..... 11
- Selected Background Resources ..... 11

This Discussion Paper is published by the  
**Forest Policy Panel**  
1 St. Clair Avenue East, Suite 902  
Toronto, ON M4T 2V7  
**Telephone:** (416) 314-2455  
**Fax:** (416) 314-2468

If you would like to be on our mailing list, please let us know.

## THE FOREST POLICY PANEL: Its People, Purpose and Mandate

On November 15, 1991, Ontario's Minister of Natural Resources, the Honourable C.J. (Bud) Wildman, announced the appointment of an independent Forest Policy Panel. The purpose of the Panel is to work with the people of Ontario to develop a Comprehensive Forest Policy Framework for the province. Mr. Wildman appointed four members to the Panel. They are:

■ **Peter Duinker**, Co-chair, of Thunder Bay, a forest ecologist and professor of forest management and policy at Lakehead University;

ment and policy at Lakehead University;

■ **Margaret Wanlin**, Co-chair, of Thunder Bay, a consultant on social and economic issues and regional development;

■ **Tom Clark** of Bracebridge, a wildlife ecologist involved in a wide range of wildlife issues; and

■ **Fred Miron** of Toronto, forest workers' union leader and second vice-president of IWA-Canada.

"Development of a Comprehensive Forest Policy Framework will contribute to better forest management in Ontario and to a public consensus on what benefits forests should provide to the people of Ontario," Mr. Wildman noted in making the announcement. "The

panel ... will identify the key issues and consult widely with the public and interest groups to determine what Ontarians want from their forests," he added.

The Forest Policy Framework will provide the cornerstone of Ontario's forest policy into the next decade. It will set the broad strategy for policy development. In addition, it will guide forest management and program restructuring in the province into the 21st century.

The panel was asked to complete its work by December of 1992.



Peter Duinker



Margaret Wanlin



Tom Clark



Fred Miron

## A COMPREHENSIVE FOREST POLICY FRAMEWORK

Many people in Ontario have an interest in the forest. As a result, they want to be involved in developing forest policies. Their reasons are many and varied. Forests and forest products provide important benefits, from jobs to social, recreational and cultural experiences. As well, people are concerned with the health of the planet and all its ecosystems, including forests. They believe that Ontario should respond to these concerns by following the best possible principles of forest management. The forest affects nearly everyone in one way or another.

New forms of partnership and community involvement will be very important in developing new forests for the future.

### Why is it Needed?

This increased public concern with Ontario's forests comes at a time when policy guidance for forest management has lessened. Dr. Peter Pearce reviewed the situation for the Minister of Natural Resources in 1990 and concluded that "Ontario needs a thorough,

public review of forest policy. Most urgent is the need for broad policy direction at the highest level, which must be articulated before more detailed, operational issues can be resolved."

In response, Ontario has embarked on a significant re-evaluation of its approach to forest management. The Forest Policy Framework is key to achieving forest sustainability in Ontario. The Panel wants to involve people from all walks of life in developing the Framework. It will include long-

Continued on next page



term objectives for sustaining the forests and their benefits. It will set the principles needed to develop detailed policies for future forest management. It will also suggest how the public can continue to be involved in the development of policy, as well as the management, of Ontario's forests.

## We Need Your Input

The Panel has produced this Discussion Paper to provide its early thoughts on a Forest Policy Framework. We have done this to obtain comments from you. We have developed questions for the major sections of this paper. They are at the end of each section and are brought together on the questionnaire. We urge you to complete the enclosed questionnaire and return it to us.

The Panel will consider the responses to the questionnaire, as well as public discussions, in its future work. As well, we would be pleased to receive any additional comments that you would care to submit.

## What Is It?

Mr. Wildman, the Minister of Natural Resources, has said that the new emphasis in forest management will be to "protect and enhance our natural environment, while nurturing a competitive forest products industry that provides long-term employment."

The Forest Policy Framework will provide the broad strategy for the future of Ontario's forests. It will set the agenda and define the goal,

principles of forest sustainability and objectives for the 21st century. In other words, it will set the broad structure of forest management for the next 20 to 50 years. Once in place, the Policy Framework will guide and focus the work of those who design the detailed policies, management programs and specific activities for Ontario's forest ecosystems of the future.

In developing the Policy Framework we intend to work toward consensus among the various stakeholders, including concerned citizens and interest groups. Such agreement will be invaluable in actually implementing the forest policies that will result.

The Forest Policy Framework is described in the illustration on page 5. The five parts of the Framework are:

- **A GOAL**, which is a broad statement of intent, value and direction;
- **PRINCIPLES**, or broadly agreed statements that guide individual actions and choices;
- **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES**, defined as statements of intent and direction;
- **LINKAGES**, which are ways policies influence each other and interact with related policies in other parts of the government; and
- **GUIDANCE FOR POLICY DEVELOPMENT**, direction on how to build policies that are consistent with the Framework.

Together, these items make up the POLICY FRAMEWORK or blueprint that will show the overall direction of forest management well into the next century. The diagram also shows that the Framework

cannot be developed in isolation. Other important considerations are:

- **DRIVING FORCES** that cannot readily be changed but must be recognized and incorporated into the Framework;
- policies and programs that are required for **MANAGING FOREST ECOSYSTEMS**; and
- **FIELD APPLICATIONS** at the "ground" level where managers and users of the forest apply all these policies on the landscape.

## How Will The Framework Be Used?

Government agencies, particularly the Ministry of Natural Resources, will use the Framework as a guide for ongoing policy development. Those who develop forest management plans will use the Framework's ideas. Specific policies and strategies for future forest activities will also be directed by the Framework. Individual policies pertaining to the conservation of biodiversity, the conservation and maintenance of old growth forests, and the support of wildlife and its habitat, are examples of policies that will be guided by the Framework.

Government policy makers in areas other than forest management will also take direction and guidance from the Forest Policy Framework. Many other people will benefit from the Framework, as well.

Here is our first list of the groups we already know will be affected by a Forest Policy Framework:

- Forest organizations
- Forest-based industry and commerce
- Forest workers and contractors

- Tourism-based business
- Landowners
- Environmental/conservation groups
- Recreational users
- Aboriginal communities
- Trappers
- Miners
- Prospectors
- Forest resource-dependent communities
- All levels of government

People will be able to use the Framework as a base from which to measure the evolution of forest policy over the next several decades. Communities will be able to make their own plans with the benefit of the Framework's guidance on the broad strategy for forest management. Non-government organizations and interest groups concerned about forest management will be better able to understand how the Government of Ontario intends to proceed into the 21st century. And industrial users of the forest will be able to create their own long-term plans of how forest management will develop over the next decades.

All citizens concerned with the future of Ontario's forests should benefit from the broad strategy established by the Forest Policy Framework.

## QUESTION:

On this page, we have described the parts of a Comprehensive Forest Policy Framework.

*What suggestions would you make to improve the Framework?*

# DRIVING FORCES INFLUENCING FOREST POLICY

**L**ong-term direction for managing Ontario's forests must be set within a larger context. Driving forces in the wider world affect the limits of what can and should be done in our forests. These forces include social, technical, population, information, environmental and globalization influences that shape the forests' future.

## Social Forces

People's attention to ecological matters, ranging from garbage disposal to wilderness issues to global warming, will continue to increase. As we learn more about ecological and environmental functions of forest ecosystems, people will demand that forests receive greater attention. Many people will want to spend more time in our forests. As a result, recreational demands on Ontario's forests will also continue to increase.

Opportunities for direct involvement in forest management and policy have been limited in the past, but citizens are now demanding more meaningful involvement. Future policy will need to reflect this.

## Technical Forces

Development and use of new technology in forest management is ongoing. New high-tech equipment for harvesting and processing wood will result in better rates of recovery of wood fibre. More kinds of trees are being used, and more intensive use is being made of the wood that is harvested. As the rate of these changes accelerates, forest management will need to change accordingly. Another effect may be less employment in the traditional woodlands and milling sectors.

## Population Forces

Changes in the age structure and growth rate of Ontario's population in the coming decades may cause profound changes in the demands made on our forests. Since the 1960's, Ontario's population has become significantly larger (increasing over 50% to 10 million people), better educated (the proportion of people with university degrees has tripled to 10%), and older (average age has increased from 26 to 35 years). More people live in cities

and towns (rising from 74 to 83%) and ethnic diversity has increased. Use of the forest is likely to shift as these changing population characteristics affect our values and hence forest use.

## Information Forces

Many believe that communications in the future will be based much more on electronic means, like television and radio, than on traditional paper-based methods. Already, the readership of newspapers is declining. Changes in demand for paper will also change the kind and amount of fibre required from Ontario's forests.

## Environmental Forces

Pollutants in the air will continue to affect Ontario's forests for the next several decades, at least. Many scientists believe that the global climate will become warmer over the next century. As well, Ontario's forests, covering some 80 million hectares of land, play an

important role in global ecological functions, including absorption of pollutants and air purification. Forest policies for the future must be robust and flexible to accommodate changes in our environment.

## Globalization

Competitors and markets for Canada's forest products are worldwide. Availability of capital for investment and corporate ownership must be considered on a global, not national, scale. There is international interest in Canada's forests as a tourist resource and as an important element in the global environment.

## QUESTIONS:

*Do you agree that these driving forces will act on Ontario's forests in the ways we have suggested? If not, what do you see instead?*



# A GOAL FOR ONTARIO'S FORESTS

The Forest Policy Panel believes that it is important to establish a goal for the forests of Ontario. In our consultations with people across Ontario, we asked about their broad vision for our forests. Here are the kinds of ideas they felt should be included in our work:

- a long-term commitment for future generations
- logical and sound environmental practices
- local decision-making
- multiple-use
- maximum value-added
- emphasis on sustaining forest-dependent industries

- long-term sustainability
- individual responsibility for our forests
- ✓ biodiversity, maintenance of forest ecosystems
- adaptability
- public involvement
- making a living from the forest
- healthy communities
- cultural benefits for all Ontario
- managing for all forest values.

While thinking about an overall goal for Ontario's forests, we reviewed the Canada Forest Accord. The Accord was developed recently by Canada's provincial, federal and

territorial forest ministers. It was a collaborative effort to define a goal and actions for all Canadians (and their governments) in managing forests across the country. Ontario is a partner in this Accord. The Panel suggests this goal based on the Canada Forest Accord:

*"Our goal is to maintain and enhance the long-term health of our forest ecosystems, for the benefit of all living things provincially, nationally and globally, while providing environmental, economic, social and cultural opportunities for the benefit of present and future generations."*

In the view of the Panel, this goal reflects the elements of a broad

vision for Ontario's forests that we heard during our consultations with people across Ontario. As a result, and because it has been endorsed by governments throughout the Nation, we propose to adopt this goal to define the broad vision for the Comprehensive Forest Policy Framework.

## QUESTIONS:

*Do you feel that it is appropriate for Ontario's forest policy to be guided by this goal from the Canada Forest Accord? If not, what alternative would you propose?*

# PRINCIPLES FOR SUSTAINING OUR FORESTS

Once a goal is established, then principles can be developed in support of the goal. Our hope is to define a common set of principles so that people can speak a common language and understand each other's concerns about forests. The principles can guide us all in our thinking and actions regarding Ontario's forests.

The following list of principles reflects our thinking on the subject to date. It includes ideas discussed in our meetings across Ontario. We would appreciate feedback and comments on them.

Our suggested list of principles is divided into six categories:

- Sustainability
- Responsibilities and Rights
- Management
- Policy Development
- Practices in the Forest
- Global

## Sustainability

1. Large, healthy, diverse and productive forests are essential to the environmental, economic, social, and cultural well-being of Ontarians, both now and in the future.
2. Achieving the goal of sustainability for Ontario's forests may affect the nature and intensity of the uses made of the forests.
3. Viability and stability of all forest-based industries and all communities are top priorities, second only to the sustainability of the forests themselves.

## Responsibilities and Rights

1. Ontarians have a right to use and enjoy their public forests, subject to sound stewardship and effective land use.

2. Responsibility for sustaining the forests applies to all types of land ownership and use arrangements.

3. Forest management practices should recognize and make provision for the rights of Aboriginal people who rely on forests for their livelihood, community structure and cultural identity. This relationship should be one of mutual respect.

4. Public agencies are responsible for providing private landowners with the support they need for ecologically sound management.

5. Private landowners have the right to set objectives for managing their forests and the responsibility to manage them in an ecologically sound manner, as part of the overall landscape.

6. Members of the public share the stewardship responsibility for forested land they visit and use.

7. Ontario's mainly urban population has the right of access to forests.

## Management

1. Stable policy is necessary to ensure a predictable environment for all users; however, flexibility is required to accommodate changing situations.

2. The policies of forest sustainability must apply to both public and private forests.

3. Decisions should generally be made as close to the situation as possible, respect local needs and aspirations, and be consistent with provincial direction.

4. Management and planning systems must be durable, balanced and possess integrity.

5. The best available scientific information and analysis must be used to ensure that management decisions are based on sound science.

6. Integrated resource management is the best approach to ensure that all values are protected and enhanced, including those that are primarily economic and those that are not.

7. Inventory and analysis must account explicitly for all forest values that are identified as important by forest managers and their clients.

8. Mistakes in planning or implementation must be corrected and the resulting experience applied in future decisions.

## Policy Development

1. Sound science, public consultation, and common sense work together to produce effective policies.

*Continued on page 4*



- The Principles for Sustaining our Forests will be used by forest managers and the public in policy development processes.
- Policies will ensure that all decision makers are accountable for their actions.
- The public must be aware of the links between the objectives of forest management, the tools of management, and forest ecosystems, in order to give meaningful input in policy development.
- Consensus-building methods are to be used for policy development.
- The public role in policy development will be clear.
- Forest policy processes will be as efficient as possible, following clearly laid out timetables.

### Practices in the Forest

This set of principles applies to silviculture, the growing and tending of trees. Other sets of principles

will be needed for activities such as tourism, recreation, and use of fish and wildlife.

### Silviculture

- Forest practices should emulate, within the bounds of silvicultural requirements, natural disturbances and landscape patterns.
- Ecosystem types that cannot be replaced should not be harvested.
- Harvest practices should be designed to minimize erosion, soil compaction and damage to remaining vegetation and wildlife habitat. Silvicultural practices, including clearcutting and other harvest systems, should satisfy the Principles for Sustaining our Forests.
- All commercially viable wood cut during logging operations should be used, recognizing the need for organic material for wildlife habitat and future forests.
- Appropriate silvicultural treatments should be carried out promptly on all harvested lands.

- Use of conventional chemical pesticides should be minimized. Alternative methods of pest control should be used wherever practical and environmentally sound.

### Global

Ontario will maintain ecosystems and ecological processes essential for the functioning of the biosphere, will preserve biological diversity, and will observe the principle of optimum sustainable yield in the use of living natural resources and ecosystems.<sup>1</sup>

### Use of the Principles

These Principles for Sustaining our Forests will prove useful to a wide range of users, including: forest managers, forest users, policy makers, and the public. We expect that the Principles for Sustaining our Forests will be used to:

- identify the values that underlie policy and action;

- set priorities;
- guide policy makers in related fields; and
- assist government field staff people in decision-making.



### QUESTIONS:

Both our list of topics and our suggested Principles for Sustaining our Forests are preliminary. We may have missed some important concepts.

*What suggestions do you have to improve the proposed set of Principles for Sustaining our Forests?*

*What do you think should be the role of these Principles?*

# STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES FOR ONTARIO'S FORESTS

### Forest Sustainability Sets the Agenda

In this Section, we define the strategic objectives that support the goal. These objectives are statements of intent and direction designed to achieve our goal.

We begin by defining the forest values, or characteristics of the forest, goods and services provided by the forest, for which strategic objectives are required. First, we propose a set of forest values, (below). Second, we develop statements - strategic objectives - for these values. We have framed these strategic objectives in ways we believe represent a common agreement among citizens.

For some forest values we suggest alternative objective statements. The alternatives are stronger, in that they provide more direction to forest policy-makers than the original statement, and we are seeking opinions on preferred alternatives. For four strategic objectives, we give some additional description which helps to point out the similarities and differences among the alternatives. Both the objectives with and without additional text are listed in alphabetical order.

### Implementation of Strategic Objectives

The Forest Policy Panel sees two different ways to achieve a provincial strategic objective for the forest:

- by quantified targets
- by provincial guidelines.

- Policy by quantified target would set the number or amount for each forest management unit and for the provincial forest resource as a whole. An example of this approach is timber production. The policy sets a goal of a certain amount of timber to be produced, with specific wood-supply objectives for each forest management unit in the province. A process of harmonization would then ensure that each forest management unit makes an appropriate contribution to the overall objective, based on the forest's ability to produce wood.
- Policy by provincial guideline would result in guidelines for the Province which direct local managers and stakeholders to determine prescriptions on a site-by-site basis. For example, we might set province-wide guidelines for the protection of scenic values in forest management and expect these guidelines to be interpreted locally.

Based on this distinction, we have divided the forest values for which strategic objectives are to be developed into two groups. The following table lists the values and indicates the implementation approach for each.

FOREST VALUE	IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH	
	Quantified Target	Prov. Guideline
1. Biodiversity	x	
2. Protected land	x	
3. Recreational opportunities	x	
4. Wood products	x	
5. Employment	x	
6. Expenditures	x	
7. Furs, hides and other goods	x	
8. Revenues	x	
9. Tourism opportunities	x	
1. Aesthetic attractiveness		x
2. Business opportunities		x
3. Cultural and spiritual fulfilment		x
4. Knowledge and understanding		x
5. Participation in decision-making		x
6. Protection of the atmosphere, water and soil		x

### Quantified Targets

For the forest values with quantified targets, we have provided two or three alternative formulations of the strategic objective. We would appreciate feedback on your preference in each case. Please complete the questionnaire to let us know your opinions.

- BIODIVERSITY** - Ontarians want appropriate levels of biological diversity (biodiversity), both within and among ecosystems.

#### Objective:

- Ontarians want to be assured that the current level of biodiversity will not be reduced by forest management practices.

or:

- Ontarians want forest managers to recreate the forest biodiversity that was present in Ontario prior to extensive human interference.

or:

- Ontarians want forest ecosystem diversity to be maintained at the current level in each forest management unit, county and ecodistrict.

Biodiversity refers to the full variety of living things. This includes genetic diversity, species diversity and various kinds of habitat or ecosystem diversity. An objective set for biodiversity helps prevent species extinction, and also helps ensure a good balance of all species and habitats across Ontario's forests.

A major decision concerning biodiversity is what standard to set for forest land. For example, as in Objective A, the aim is to ensure that forest biodiversity is not

Continued on page 5

<sup>1</sup> taken from "Our Common Future". The World Commission on Environment and Development 1987. Oxford University Press, pg 348.



reduced from its current level. This implies that the current level of biodiversity is the best choice and that by managing the land to conserve and protect it, we will meet our desired result.

A second option, as in Objective B, would be to try to manage forest land to re-create the biodiversity that was present before extensive human settlement and industrialization. In some areas the diversity of plants and animals would be increased, while in other areas it might be decreased. Our objective would be met when we have recreated the original diversity. While this idea may sound good in principle, in practice it would be almost impossible. We have no reliable information on past levels of biodiversity.

In Objective C, biodiversity measurements and conservation would be organized at the forest management unit, county and ecodistrict level.

2. **PROTECTED LAND** - Ontarians want sufficient forest land to be free from deliberate human intervention to meet needs related to preservation and conservation of resources, and further understanding of natural ecosystems. As well, Ontarians want to keep as much land as possible with forest cover.

#### Objective:

a) Ontarians want a representative sample of forested land to be protected where the forces of nature function freely without human interference and where studying and appreciating forest ecosystems can take place.

or:

b) Ontarians want protected areas to be not less than 5% of each forest management unit, and they wish to see no net loss of forested land in each county or administrative unit.

As it is used here, "protection" means safe from intensive human impact. In some cases, like wilderness parks, it means that natural disturbances such as fire, flood or insects will only be controlled if there is risk to human life, property or commercial timber. Protection can also mean keeping some tree cover, especially on private lands.

As indicated in Objective A, some forest land in Ontario is special. Either it is unique, or it is a good representative of one type of forest. On January 23, 1992 the Minister of Natural Resources committed the Province to protecting areas and creating new parks where there are desired features not currently protected.

Objective B refers to two different situations. Parks are a good way to protect forest lands but in some places we need other kinds of protection. For example, in some forest management units in Northern Ontario 5% of the land can be protected in parks. In other cases tourist outfitters have outpost camps on remote lakes. These camps must remain inaccessible by road to be an attractive recreation and tourism opportunity. The forests near these remain uncut and "protected" by the tourism requirements.

Protecting forest lands is more difficult in southern Ontario. On private land, protecting representative areas which are desirable for

other purposes will be difficult. The government has limited ability to buy land, especially in today's economy. Instead it is more effective to assist landowners by creating incentives for forest protection.

3. **RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES** - Ontarians want diverse, plentiful and high-quality recreational opportunities within forests. These include camping, waterway travel, road travel, backpacking, fishing, cross-country skiing, hunting and bird watching, among others.

#### Objective:

a) Ontarians want the recreational potential of Ontario's forests to be developed, consistent with recreational demand.

or:

b) Ontarians want dynamic growth in the recreation and tourism industries, particularly in communities with narrow economic bases.

Recreation in our forests is of keen interest to Ontarians. Its place must be ensured in planning for forest use.

Objective A suggests that demand should be the key to determining how many and what kind of opportunities to provide. At some point demand may need to be managed to prevent detrimental impact to the environment or other forest values.

Objective B suggests that the number and range of recreation opportunities should grow. It also suggests that recreation and tourism would be particularly bene-

ficial as part of a strategy to diversify the economic base of communities where their single industries might be threatened. Recreation tends to meet local needs while tourism can attract a more distant clientele. Tourism opportunities (involving overnight accommodation and other services) might increase in importance where other economic options are limited.

4. **WOOD PRODUCTS** - Ontarians want diverse, plentiful and high-quality wood products from their forests for both personal and commercial use.

#### Objective:

a) Ontarians want no net loss in the financial value of forest products.

or:

b) Ontarians want no net loss in the diversity and volume of wood products produced.

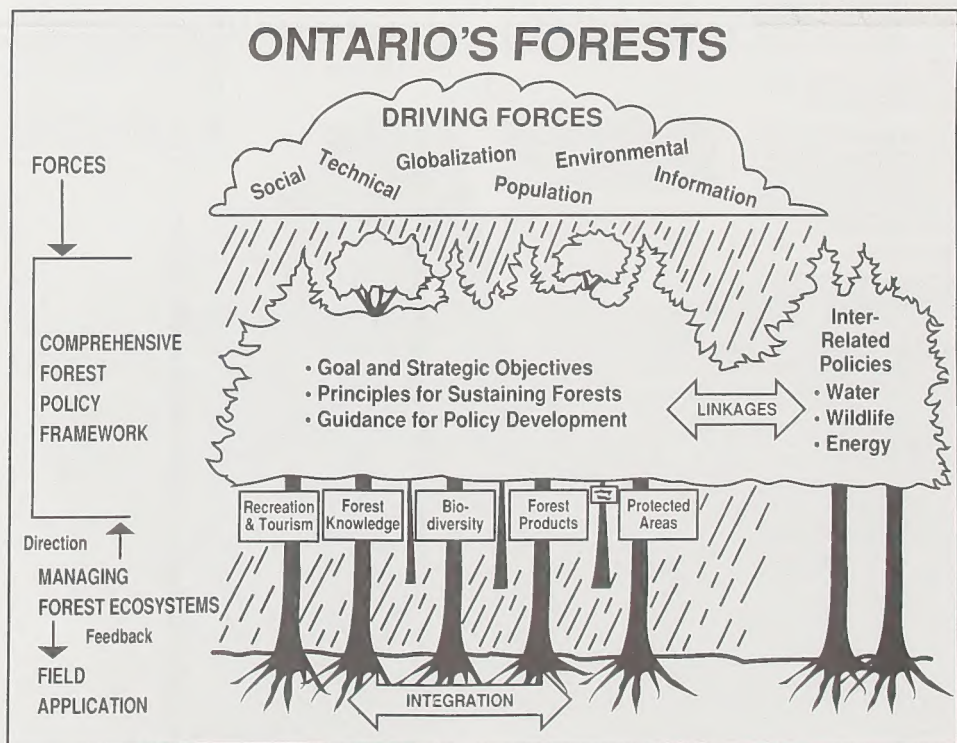
or:

c) Ontarians want to maintain or enhance current levels of wood production, consistent with the Principles for Sustaining our Forests.

The wood-products industry is a major player in the economy of the province. Many factors are involved in maintaining the industry and its value:

- quality and volume of wood available for harvest now and in the future
- quality/sophistication of people and industrial facilities

Continued on page 6



- level of value added to the raw materials
- involvement in research and development leading to new products and better production methods.

7. **FURS, HIDES, FOODS AND OTHER GOODS** - Ontarians want diverse, plentiful and high-quality furs, hides, foods and other goods from their



The Framework is setting out objectives for the forest as a whole, not only for the industrial sector. The proposed objectives could have quite different implications for the forest.

Objective A suggests that our first concern is to maintain income from forest products. This could be achieved in many ways, one of which is quality and volume of timber from the forest.

Objective B emphasizes maintaining variety and amount of product. This too could be achieved in many ways but is more likely dependent on quality and volume of wood available. Neither objective is balanced against the impact its achievement would have on the forest.

Objective C is similar to B but is more explicit about the need to maintain forest ecosystems.

5. **EMPLOYMENT** - Ontarians want diverse, plentiful and high-quality job opportunities both in forest-based industries (including tourism and recreation) and in the industries that use forest products.

**Objective:**

a) Ontarians want employment opportunities in the forests to be maintained or increased.

or:

b) Ontarians want optimum levels of employment in the forests to meet all forest objectives.

or:

c) Ontarians want no net loss of jobs in the traditional forest sector in each region of Ontario.

6. **EXPENDITURES** - Ontarians want sufficient funds to be allocated for maintenance and administration of a quality forest resource.

**Objective:**

a) Ontarians want sufficient spending to ensure optimum forest productivity and nature protection.

or:

b) Ontarians want forest expenditures to be sufficient to maintain a quality, sustainable forest estate, and to achieve strategic forest objectives.

forests for both personal and commercial use.

**Objective:**

a) Ontarians want forests to provide for a sustainable harvest of furs, hides and foods, consistent with the Principles for Sustaining our Forests.

or:

b) Ontarians want forests to provide for the harvest of furs, hides and foods while maintaining or enhancing long-term population levels.

8. **REVENUES** - Ontarians want to secure reasonable revenues from the use of public forest land by citizens and businesses.

**Objective:**

a) Ontarians want to secure the highest possible revenues from private use of Crown forest land, consistent with public ownership and ability to pay.

or:

b) Ontarians want forest revenues to be fairly adjusted to meet these strategic objectives and ensure that adequate compensation is received for exclusive uses.

9. **TOURISM OPPORTUNITIES** - Ontarians want diverse, plentiful and high-quality tourism opportunities within forests, for local people, other Canadians and international visitors.

**Objective:**

a) Ontarians want to incur no net loss of opportunity for remote tourism on Crown lands.

or:

b) Ontarians want a range and quality of tourism opportunities consistent with demand.

**Provincial Guidelines**

The remaining forest values would use an approach based on provincial guidelines:

1. **AESTHETIC ATTRACTIVENESS** - Ontarians want the visual attractiveness of forests maintained and improved where scenic beauty is important.

2. **BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES** - Ontarians want diverse, plentiful and quality opportunities for business ventures related to forest management and forest goods and services.

3. **CULTURAL AND SPIRITUAL FULFILMENT** - Ontarians want protection of culturally and spiritually important forest areas.

4. **KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING** - Ontarians want forests to provide for development of a rich understanding of the natural world and the place of humankind within it.

5. **PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING** - Ontarians want plentiful opportunities for meaningful involvement in all processes leading to key decisions about their forests.

6. **PROTECTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE, SOIL AND WATER:**

**Atmosphere** - Ontarians want their forests to absorb and retain as much atmospheric carbon as possible.

**Soil** - Ontarians want to keep at acceptably low levels the losses of nutrients and soils from forests caused by forest management activities. They want to keep at acceptably low levels the depositing and retaining of potentially harmful chemicals, e.g. pesticides, air pollutants in forest ecosystems.

**Water** - Ontarians want their forests to protect water quality and to regulate water flow in important watersheds.

**Some Implications of the Strategic Objectives**

The length of this list indicates that forest sustainability requires a wide range of strategic objectives to be met. Some may feel that others should be added to the list as well. Two that we intentionally did not put on our list are wildlife habitat and forest practices. We feel that the concept of biodiversity fully encompasses wildlife habitat. Forest practices are not mentioned because we feel strategic objectives should focus on the results of the forest practices rather than on the practices themselves. If the objectives are set carefully and thoughtfully, then the practices required to meet such objectives will become clear to forest managers, owners and other stakeholders alike.

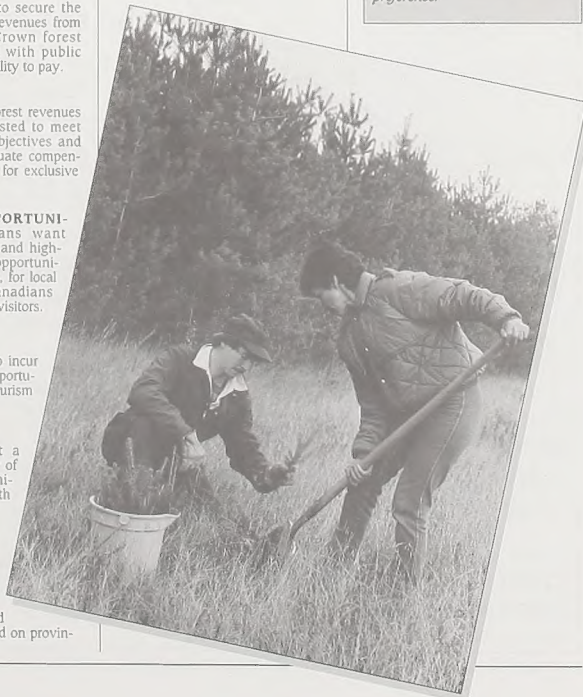
Another concern of the Panel, particularly where we recommend quantified targets, is how to harmonize provincial objectives with those set at the local level for each forest. Should all targets be set first at the provincial level, or should they be set at the local level? If the latter, then do provincial targets simply become the accumulation or sum of local objectives? We would appreciate your thoughts on this question, as indicated at the end of this section.

Some of these issues are addressed at one level or another by current forest policy in Ontario.

**QUESTIONS:**

Please refer to the complete questionnaire to select your preferred alternatives.

*Do you feel that strategic objectives for forest sustainability should be set first at the provincial or the local level? Please explain the reasons for your preference.*





# EXISTING PROGRAMS FOR ONTARIO'S FORESTS

To understand the current forest policy situation in Ontario, the Forest Policy Panel reviewed existing policies and programs that affect our forests.

## Selected Ministry of Natural Resources Policies and Programs

In this section we provide brief descriptions of some of the existing policies and programs that address Ontario's forest values.

**Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest and Heritage Sites Programs:** Areas of natural and scientific interest (ANSI) identify natural landscapes or features having values for protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study or education.

**Distinct Land Use Guidelines:** The goals and objectives of the existing land-use guidelines control how proposals have developed that affect local land use.

**Endangered Species Program:** The wildlife management program and the parks and natural heritage programs cooperate to provide guidelines, and land reservations where available, for endangered species of plants, animals and birds.

**Forest Audit:** The Forest Audit committee is examining artificial and natural regeneration on previously harvested areas of the boreal forest of northern Ontario.

**Guidelines for Non-timber Values:** Planning teams now use guidelines developed for non-timber values, such as moose habitat and tourism, in the planning and implementation of Timber Management Plans.

**Information Programs:** Land and resource information is shared internationally, nationally, provincially and locally with resource users and managers.

**Licensing and Allocation:** The existing policies provide licensing for timber harvest on areas allocated by timber management plans. The licensing methods vary from

one-year cutting licences to 20-year Forest Management Agreements.

**Ontario Advanced Forestry Program:** An education program has been developed for experienced resource managers to enhance skills through the comprehensive study of biology, ecology, economics, statistics, silviculture and problem-solving in contemporary forest management.

**Parks and Natural Heritage Programs:** The administration of provincial parks programs is complemented with programs for areas of natural and scientific interest, ecological reserves, natural heritage sites, and recreational areas, including the Endangered Spaces Program.

**Science and Technology Programs:** The science and technology programs are designed to transfer knowledge from basic and applied research studies to forest managers.

**Timber Management Planning:** Under the Crown Timber Act, the

timber management planning process gives the public opportunities to take part in the decision-making process. It also provides a plan which describes the area and the forest, identifies values, sets objectives and strategies, determines harvest levels and designates harvesting areas, and provides prescriptions for areas of concern.

**Forest Production Policy:** The Forest Production Policy, established in 1972, is a projection of wood supplies for the long-term future. It also specifies the level of silviculture required to attain those wood supplies.

**Wetlands Strategy:** A strategy for Ontario wetlands is being developed to take the place of the 1984 guidelines for wetlands management for Ontario.

**Wildlife Habitat Management Programs:** Wildlife habitat is managed through guidelines such as the Timber Management Guidelines for the Provision of Moose Habitat and the Bald Eagle Habitat Management Guidelines.

## GUIDANCE FOR FOREST POLICY DEVELOPMENT

### Introduction

One purpose of the Forest Policy Framework is to ensure that all Ontario's forest-related policies support the broad public interest, are internally consistent, and work together appropriately. Thus, the Panel feels it is important to provide guidance and direction to future policy makers to assist them in their task. In this section, we provide the important link between the goal and the strategic objectives for Ontario's forests and the policies that will ultimately be put into effect "on the ground" for the implementation of the Policy Framework.

The Panel is in the early stages of developing the content of this section of the Framework. Here are the parts that we feel the Guidance for Forest Policy Development needs to include:

1. **Principles** for policy development.
2. Identification of what the needed **policy elements** are, and of how they should interact, be sorted, and ranked.
3. A method for testing and evaluating the **appropriateness** of policies relative to the goal and strategic objectives.
4. Ways to deal with situations where policies seem to be in **conflict** with each other.

5. A process for **policy renewal** in response to changing needs or conditions.

6. A proposed **policy preparation agenda**. This would indicate an order in which policy should be developed (or re-developed) to be in line with the goal, strategic objectives, and principles of forest sustainability.

7. A **purpose statement for each policy element** to ensure that the policy is focussed on the goal and strategic objectives.

8. Suggestions for how to **consult** with the public during policy development.

9. An indication of how Ministry of Natural Resources **corporate direction**, "Direction '90s," can be **integrated** into forest policy.

10. An approach for implementing the **transition** from forest policy as it is today to the Comprehensive Forest Policy Framework of the future.

We would appreciate comment and suggestions on the appropriateness of this list of elements for inclusion in Guidance for Forest Policy Development.

### QUESTION:

*Should Guidance for Forest Policy Development be set up as we have suggested? Please suggest alternatives, as appropriate.*

### Structure and Elements of Forest Policy

A Forest Policy Framework for Ontario needs to be constructed from a set of discrete, but strongly

linked and closely co-ordinated, parts. The Panel must determine exactly what those parts should be, how they should be linked and co-ordinated, and how we should make the transition from the policies we have today to the new structure and direction for the future.

*Continued on page 8*





At this early stage in our work, we are focussing on describing the highlights of forest policy development underway in Ontario, as we understand them. (In the section below we discuss policies that are strongly linked to forest policy, and describe in general terms how they are related to forest policy.) As our work proceeds, we will be considering, and would like your ideas on, how this current policy structure might be changed to meet the needs of the future.

## Development Underway

Most of the present policies, programs and initiatives described in this section are included in the Ministry of Natural Resources Sustainable Forestry Initiative. The Forest Policy Framework is also an integral part of that initiative.

**Alternative Silviculture:** The Ministry of Natural Resources is

currently mounting in-depth studies into how improved silvicultural practices might be implemented in Ontario.

**Community Forestry:** As one step toward developing a community forestry strategy, four pilot projects are under way that allow communities to increase their decision-making role in the management of local forests.

**Forest Values:** A major review of the financial values of both industrial and non-industrial uses of the forest is being undertaken by the Ministry of Natural Resources.

**Growth and Yield, Forest Inventory and Ecosystem Classification:** These programs all relate to improvements in the information, knowledge and understanding for resource management.

**Old Growth:** A Public Policy Advisory Committee and a Scientific Advisory Committee have been

established by the Minister of Natural Resources to provide recommendations on an old growth forest ecosystem conservation strategy by the end of 1993.

**Private Woodlands Strategy:** The Private Woodlands Strategy is being developed to promote sustainable forestry on private lands, especially wood lots, but also including agro-forestry.

**Protection of Non-timber Values:** New research programs have been set up recently to monitor the effectiveness of timber management guidelines for moose habitat, fish habitat, and tourism values that were established by the Ministry of Natural Resources.

**Timber Production Policy:** Ontario is currently revising the province-wide policy initiated in 1972 for the amount of timber that would be produced from Crown lands, and the associated silvicultural effort that would be implemented.

## Restructuring Forest Policy for Ontario

The Panel anticipates that the current structure of forest policy in Ontario will require changes for managing the sustainability of Ontario's forests into the 21st century. One of our tasks is to determine a new structure that is consistent with the goal and strategic objectives that are the centre of our Framework. The new structure must also be achievable and be consistent with a host of other related policies of the Ontario government.

### QUESTIONS:

*Are the sustainable forestry programs and means of policy delivery appropriate for the beginning of the 21st century? If not, what changes and adaptations do you recommend?*

# LINKAGES WITH RELATED POLICIES AND LEGISLATION

Certain of Ontario's policies, particularly those directed towards natural resources, are closely linked to forest policy. The Panel recognizes the need to develop forest policy in such a way that it links in positive ways with these related policies and initiatives. Ontario's environmental and forest policies also need to complement and reinforce one another in achieving the goal of sustainable development for Ontario.

In this section we list the linked policies and initiatives that we feel are important in the design of the Forest Policy Framework. The first two are described briefly while the others are listed with a summary sentence.

## The Forest Products Industry

The Forest Industry Action Group (FIAG) is working in parallel with the Forest Policy Panel. The Action Group is charged with developing a strategy to secure the best possible transition and restructuring of Ontario's forest products industry during the early 1990s.

The Forest Policy Framework will guide the use of forests for timber, whereas the Forest Industry Action Group will address all the key factors of competitiveness of the forest products industry, including not only forest management, but also markets, energy, labour and other factors. The Forest Policy Panel and the Action Group will work closely together to ensure that the timber supply and forest management issues for industry are dealt with appropriately.

One key link between the industry and the forests is the wood supply. Most of the harvest of timber is undertaken by industry, either directly or through contracts with jobbers. As well, twenty-eight Crown forest-management units are under long-term agreements (Forest Management Agreements, or FMAs) with industry. This means

that management plans for these forests are drawn up by industry using the provincial TMP manual.

The Forest Policy Panel is not dealing directly with policy for the forest products industry. However, the Policy Framework we develop must ensure that sufficient quantities of high-quality, affordable wood are guaranteed for the future to meet the requirements of the industry. This must be done with due regard to the many other values of our forests and within their capacity to produce wood.

## Wildlife

The Ministry of Natural Resources is working on new policies and action plans for wildlife in Ontario. This is called the Wildlife Strategy. The Forest Policy Framework will extend over some of the wildlife policies that are directly related to the forest "home" of thousands of species.

Plans and policies directed at individual species of wildlife (not including trees) will be part of the Wildlife Strategy only. This would include, for example, game animals (such as moose and deer; called provincially featured species) and endangered species such as the bald eagle.

Most species can only be effectively managed under both the Wildlife Strategy and the Forest Policy Framework. This is because many thousands of species of invertebrates and plants, the building blocks of ecosystems, depend on forests. The Wildlife Strategy will direct the monitoring, inventory and evaluation of all species where it is warranted. The Forest Policy Framework must provide direction to policies that affect habitat. "Habitat" covers the whole range of environments for wildlife, from a rotting log to the immense landscapes of the north.

The people who use and manage our forests will look to the Forest Policy Framework to ensure that

habitat is sustained for all wildlife. The people who use and manage particular species of wildlife will be guided by the Wildlife Strategy.

**BIODIVERSITY:** The Ministry of Natural Resources is currently working on an initiative to develop policy for the conservation of biological diversity, including that of our forests.

**ENDANGERED SPACES, PARKS AND WILDERNESS:** Ontario has recently embarked on a program to develop a means of protection for its unique ecosystems, many of which are forest dominated.

**ENERGY:** The forests of Ontario are both sources and sinks for energy, so fuels policies can have significant effects on forest management.

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT:** The Class Environmental Assessment for Timber Management on Crown lands in Ontario is now before the Ontario Environmental Assessment Board which will be ruling on the manner in which timber management on Crown lands must account for environmental values in the forests.

**FIRST NATIONS AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT:** Considerable attention is now being paid in Ontario, at various levels, to the circumstances of our First Nations peoples and their requests for self-determination and involvement in resources management, potentially interacting with policy for the forests.

**FISHERIES:** Ontario's forest policies must be consistent with the habitat protection requirements laid down in the province's second Strategic Plan for Ontario Fisheries (SPOF II), recently completed.

**GREATER TORONTO AREA:** An integrated plan is being developed by the province for the area around Toronto, including the Regions of Halton, Peel, Durham and York, as

well as Metropolitan Toronto. This includes large areas of private woodlots and municipal forests, as well as the "urban forest."

**LAND USE PLANNING:** Ontario forest policy must be complementary to the land use planning systems of the province, currently under review by the government.

**PROVINCIAL FINANCES - REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES:** Publicly owned forests generate direct revenues for the provincial treasury (e.g., stumpage, various licenses and charges) and indirect revenues in the form of taxes on employment, business and corporate incomes, and product sales.

**WATER:** A provincial water strategy, currently being developed by Ontario, will need to account properly for the effects of forests on water-based ecosystems, primarily in tree wetlands and shoreline (riparian) areas.

### QUESTIONS:

*Have we missed any policies that you feel impact on forest policy in an important way?*

*What form do you think these linkages should take?*





# QUESTIONNAIRE

## A QUALITY FOREST POLICY FRAMEWORK REQUIRES THE INPUT OF MANY ONTARIANS

These are the questions that were asked throughout the various sections of the Discussion Paper. We have brought them together here in one place for ease of review and response.

Please complete your answers to the questions, and return the questionnaire

to us at the address shown. Use additional pages if needed.

We will be reviewing and analyzing your responses with care. The results will be used to further develop and refine our work on the Comprehensive Forest Policy Framework for Ontario. *Thank you.*

### A COMPREHENSIVE FOREST POLICY FRAMEWORK (Page 1)

What suggestions would you make to improve the Framework? \_\_\_\_\_

### DRIVING FORCES: The forest policy environment (Page 2)

Do you agree that these driving forces will act on Ontario's forests in the ways we have suggested? If not, what do you see instead? \_\_\_\_\_

### A GOAL FOR ONTARIO'S FORESTS (Page 3)

Do you feel that it is appropriate for Ontario's forest policy to be guided by this goal from the Canada Forest Accord? \_\_\_\_\_

If not, what alternative would you propose? \_\_\_\_\_

### PRINCIPLES FOR SUSTAINING OUR FORESTS (Page 3)

What suggestions do you have to improve the proposed set of principles for sustaining our forests? \_\_\_\_\_

What do you think should be the role of these principles? \_\_\_\_\_

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES FOR ONTARIO'S FORESTS (Page 4)

For the following values that would be managed by quantified targets, please indicate your preferred alternative for the objective's wording. Please refer to the complete texts on page 4 for the wordings.

- |                               |                             |                             |                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. BIO-DIVERSITY              | a) <input type="checkbox"/> | b) <input type="checkbox"/> | c) <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. PROTECTED LANDS            | a) <input type="checkbox"/> | b) <input type="checkbox"/> |                             |
| 3. RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES | a) <input type="checkbox"/> | b) <input type="checkbox"/> |                             |
| 4. WOOD PRODUCTS              | a) <input type="checkbox"/> | b) <input type="checkbox"/> | c) <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. EMPLOYMENT                 | a) <input type="checkbox"/> | b) <input type="checkbox"/> | c) <input type="checkbox"/> |

- |                                       |                             |                             |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 6. EXPENDITURES                       | a) <input type="checkbox"/> | b) <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. FURS, HIDES, FOODS AND OTHER GOODS | a) <input type="checkbox"/> | b) <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. REVENUES                           | a) <input type="checkbox"/> | b) <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. TOURISM OPPORTUNITIES              | a) <input type="checkbox"/> | b) <input type="checkbox"/> |

OTHER ALTERNATIVES? \_\_\_\_\_

Do you feel that strategic objectives for forest sustainability should be set first at the provincial or the local level? \_\_\_\_\_

Please explain the reasons for your preference. \_\_\_\_\_

### GUIDANCE FOR FOREST POLICY DEVELOPMENT (Page 7)

Should Guidance for Forest Policy Development be set up as we have suggested? Please suggest alternatives, as appropriate. \_\_\_\_\_

Are the sustainable forestry programs and means of policy delivery appropriate for the beginning of the 21st century? \_\_\_\_\_

If not, what changes and additions do you recommend? \_\_\_\_\_

### LINKAGES WITH RELATED POLICIES AND LEGISLATION (Page 8)

Have we missed any policies that you feel impact on forest policy in an important way? \_\_\_\_\_

What form do you think these linkages should take? \_\_\_\_\_

### FOREST POLICY ISSUES (Page 11)

Have we missed any issues that are important to you? \_\_\_\_\_

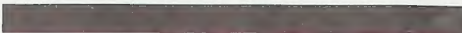
Which of these do you feel are most in need of attention in a Comprehensive Forest Policy Framework? \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Street \_\_\_\_\_

City & Postal Code \_\_\_\_\_

Please indicate in which language you would like to receive future publications ☐ English ☐ French



Second Fold

Affix  
Stamp  
Here

**Forest Policy Panel**

1 St. Clair Avenue East  
Suite 902  
Toronto, Ontario  
M4T 2V7

First Fold



# FOREST POLICY ISSUES

The people of Ontario care about their forests. And they are concerned about the long term health and productivity of forest ecosystems.

The groups and individuals with whom we have consulted have raised a number of issues that are important to them. These will be considered in developing the Forest Policy Framework. Some may be considered in other Sustainable Forestry initiatives by MNR, as well. We list them here to confirm that we have heard the points raised. And we want you to know the range of considerations we are taking into account as we prepare the Policy Framework.

Here is the list of issues raised in our consultations with groups and individuals. They are not listed in order of importance.

- Making a living from the forest all users, forestry, tourism, recreation, trapping;
- Best end use of the wood that is harvested.
- Public education so that people in northern and southern

Ontario can appreciate each other's realities;

- Funding for caretaking of the forest;
- Forest protection from fire, insects and disease;
- Full use of all species of trees;
- Inventories that are reliable, understandable, standardized and updated every five years;
- Contribution by all forest users to the upkeep of the forest;
- Increased local input and co-operative management;
- Research and development on all aspects of the forest and its uses;
- Recognition of how people are affected by forest industry decline, particularly single-industry towns;
- Public access to the forest;
- Role of the Ministry of Natural Resources as the protector of public property;
- Reforestation and silviculture;
- Land use planning: urbanization,

municipal development, single use versus multiple use,

- Sustainable development of the forest;
- Use allocation and licensing;
- Biodiversity;
- Range and breadth of forest values to be considered;
- Private land management;
- Reforestation of marginal agricultural lands;
- Ecological linkages of forest management actions;
- Corridors for wildlife;
- Determining the mix of benefits and uses;
- Roads - planning and optimizing;
- Settlement mechanism for conflict among user groups;
- Need for a forest products industry that is competitive on a North American basis;
- Economic benefits to resource-based regions;
- Flexibility, how to deal with change;

- Insecticides and herbicides;
- Native land claims;
- Overcutting;
- Water quality;
- Leadership in turning trees into jobs;
- Better relationship between forest users, e.g., tourist outfitters and loggers;
- Tenure;
- Economic return to Ontario and Canada from forest use;
- Those who live near the forest have a unique role to play;
- Clearcutting

## QUESTIONS:

We have listed a wide range of forest issues.

*Have we missed any issues that are important to you?*

*Which of these do you feel are most in need of attention in a Comprehensive Forest Policy Framework?*

## SELECTED BACKGROUND RESOURCES

Here is a list of some literature that the Forest Policy Panel considers important in understanding forest policy in Ontario. Most are readily available. Anyone having difficulty in locating any of these references should give the Panel Secretariat a call at (416) 314-2455, as we would be happy to provide assistance in finding them.

Baskerville, Gordon L. **An Audit of Management of the Crown**

**Forests of Ontario.** Ministry of Natural Resources. 1986.

Campbell, K.L. **Selected Forestry Statistics, Ontario: 1989.** 1989.

Canadian Council of Forest Ministers. **Sustainable Forests: A Canadian Commitment.** Forestry Canada 1992.

Conservation Council of Ontario. **An Environmental Strategy for Ontario.** C.C.O. 1990.

Ministry of Natural Resources. **The Forest Resources of Ontario 1986.** 1986.

Ministry of Natural Resources. **Ontario Forest Industry Statistical Report for 1989.** 1989.

Oberle, Hon. Frank. **The State of Forestry in Canada: 1990 Report to Parliament.** Forestry Canada. 1991.

Ontario Round Table on Environment and Economy. **Challenge Paper.** 1990.

Ontario Round Table on Environment and Economy. **Forestry Sectoral Task Force Report.** 1991.

Pearse, Peter H. **Renewing Ontario's Forest Policy.** Ministry of Natural Resources. 1990.

The Ontario Environment Network. **Sustainability as if We Mean it.** 1991.

Wildlife Working Group. **Looking Ahead: A Wild Life Strategy for Ontario.** Ministry of Natural Resources. 1991.

Wildman, Hon. C.J. (Bud). **Direction '90s.** Ministry of Natural Resources. 1991.

World Commission on Environment and Development. **Our Common Future.** Oxford University Press. 1987.

The World Conservation Union. **United Nations Environment Programme and World Wide Fund for Nature. Caring for the Earth: A Strategy for Sustainable Living.** Gland, Switzerland. 1991.

### PANEL WORK PROGRAM FOR 1992

- Consultations with communities and special interests
- Linkages with agencies and related policy developments
- Familiarization with relevant literature
- Drafting the discussion paper

- Continued consultations
- Drafting the Framework based on all consultations
- Reviewing and publishing the Framework

JANUARY '92

DECEMBER '92

Start of Panel Activities

Publication of this Discussion Paper

Publication of Draft Framework

Presentation of Framework to Minister

## TELL US WHAT YOU THINK

The Panel would like your comments. Please complete the questionnaire on page 9 and return it to us. We will review, analyze and consider carefully the responses we receive as part of our ongoing work. Your input will assist us greatly in completing our task.



Thank you.

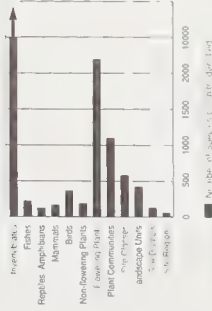
## THE FORESTS OF ONTARIO

Total area of Ontario	106 800
Total area of forest	89 200
Total wooded area	61 500
• Land area	53 0
• Water area	8 5
Productive forest land	39 9
• Private land	33 6
• Federal & Native land	5 9
• Area in million of hectares	0 4

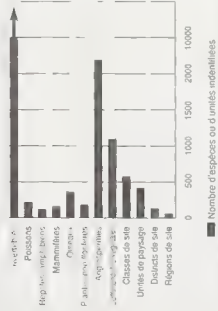
## FORÊTS DE L'ONTARIO

Superficie totale de l'Ontario	106 800
Superficie totale des forêts	89 200
Superficie des terres boisées	61 500
• Eau	8 5
Terres forestières productives	39 9
• Terrain privé	33 6
• Terres fédérales & indiennes	5 9
• Terres appartenant au gouvernement	0 4
• en millions d'hectares	

## BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY



## DIVERSITÉ BIOLOGIQUE



## LABOUR FORCE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, ONTARIO 1986

Industry	Number of Employees
Primary Agriculture	137 600
Primary Forestry	8 500
Fishing and Trapping	2 500
Primary Mining, Quarries & Oil Wells	31 800
Manufacturing	1 047 400
• Wood and Allied Industries	23 600
• Paper and Allied Industries	268 500
Construction	268 500
Tourism (direct employment)	179 000

## MAIN D'ŒUVRE PAR CATÉGORIE D'INDUSTRIES - ONTARIO (1986)

Industries	Nombre d'employés
Secteur agricole primaire	137 600
Secteur forestier primaire	8 500
Secteur de la pêche, de la chasse et de la cueillette	2 500
Secteur des mines, carrières et de l'extraction	31 800
Secteur manufacturier	1 047 400
• Industries du bois	23 600
• Industries du papier et des produits connexes	268 500
Secteur de la construction	268 500
Tourisme (emplois directs)	179 000

## LANDS AND WATERS IN ONTARIO WITH SOME PROTECTION\*

Protected Area	Number	Hectares
National Wildlife Area	24	43 000
National Park	5	217 000
Wilderness Areas	37	61 800
Native Reserves	63	65 067
Wilderness Parks	8	4 133 396
Nature Environment Park	63	1 167 651
Waterway Parks	29	887 393
Historical Parks	4	2 019
Provincial Wildlife Areas	23	28 896
Wildlife E-Reserve Agreements	11	8 114
Crown Game Preserves	15	809 120
Conservation Authorities	38	132 761
Agreement Forests	55	116 598
Woodland Improvement	10 211	143 192
Other Public Lands	N.A.	319 181

\* Degree of protection may vary between properties.

## TERRES ET EAUX DE L'ONTARIO BÉNÉFICIAIRES D'UNE CERTAINE PROTECTION\*

Zone protégée	Nombre	Hectares
Reserves nationales de faune-superficie	24	43 000
Parcs nationaux	5	217 000
Régions sauvages	37	61 800
Reserves naturelles	63	65 067
Parcs sauvages	8	4 133 396
Parcs provinciaux	23	28 896
Parcs aquatiques	29	887 393
Parcs historiques	4	2 019
Zones fauniques provinciales	11	8 114
Ententes avec les propriétaires pour la protection de la faune	15	809 120
Offices de protection de la nature	38	132 761
Forêts régies par une entente	55	116 598
Amélioration des terrains boisés	10 211	143 192
Autres terres publiques	N.A.	319 181

\* Les niveaux de protection peuvent varier d'un lieu à l'autre.

## REVENUES ET DÉPENSES ANNUELLES DU MINISTÈRE DES RICHESSES NATURELLES

Année	Revenues	Dépenses
-------	----------	----------

## MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUES & EXPENDITURES BY YEAR

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1989-90	275.4*	593.1*
1988-89	279.9	577.3
1987-88	275.0	552.4
1986-87	221.2	530.6
1985-86	216.3	443.9

\* Dollar values in millions



Année	Recettes	Dépenses
1989-1990	277,2	593,1*
1988-1989	279,9	577,3
1987-1988	279,0	552,4
1986-1987	221,2	530,6
1985-1986	218,3	443,9

\* en millions de dollars

## TOTAL FOREST INDUSTRIES

Major Groups 25/27/04	Ontario	Canada
No. of Establishments	2,953	14,944
Employees (Mig. Activity)	64,235	240,306
100's of Person Hrs. Paid	134,642	505,016
Wages	\$1,600,8*	\$7,456,6
Cost of Fuel & Electricity	\$515,7	\$2,425,6
Cost of Materials and Supplies	\$5,200,6	\$24,745,2
Value of Shipments	\$12,013,4	\$49,045,2
Value Added (Mig. Activity)	\$5,331,6	\$22,071,8

\* Dollar Value, in Millions

## DONNÉES - INDUSTRIES FORESTIÈRES

Principaux groupes 25/27/04	Ontario	Canada
Nombre d'établissements	2 953	14 944
Employés (travail mig.)	64 235	240 306
Milliers de personnes-heures payées	134 642	505 016
Salaires	1 600,8 \$*	7 456,6 \$
Combustible et électricité	515,7 \$	2 425,6 \$
Matériel et fournitures	6 200,8 \$	24 745,2 \$
Valeur des expéditions	12 013,4 \$	49 045,2 \$
Valeur ajoutée (travail mig.)	5 331,6 \$	22 071,8 \$

\* en millions de dollars

## ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

### Ministry of Natural Resources

- Number of Regions - 4
- Number of Districts - 27

### Forest Management Units

- Number of crown management units - 32
- Number of company management units - 15
- Number of forest management agreements - 28

### Provincial Parks

- 261 provincial parks

### Wildlife Management

- 23 wildlife crown management areas

## UNITÉS ADMINISTRATIVES

### Ministère des Richesses naturelles

- nombre de régions - 4
- nombre de districts - 27

### Unités de gestion forestière

- nombre d'unités de gestion de la Couronne - 52
- nombre d'unités de gestion des compagnies - 15
- nombre d'ententes de gestion forestière - 28

### Parcs provinciaux

- 261 parcs provinciaux

### Gestion de la faune

- 23 zones de gestion de la faune de la Couronne



FOREST REGIONS OF ONTARIO	
Boreal Barrens	24,9%
Boreal Forest	42,7%
Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest	19,5%
Deciduous Forest	2,1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>89,2%</b>

\* Area in millions of hectares

# ONTARIO

## REGIONS FORESTIÈRES DE L'ONTARIO

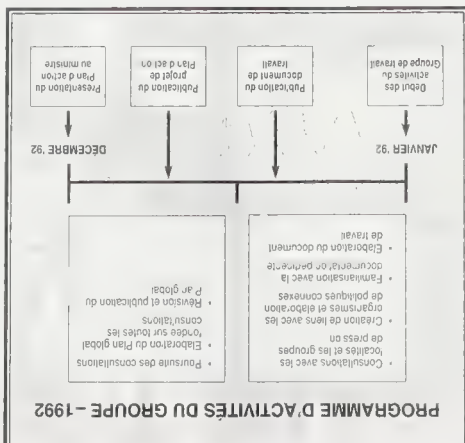
Landes boréales	24,9%	28%
Forêts boréales	42,7%	48%
Forêt des Grands Lacs et du St-Laurent	19,5%	22%
Forêts à feuilles caduques	2,1%	2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>89,2%</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* en millions d'hectares

Vous pouvez vous inscrire en ligne sur [www.lesfrancophones.com](http://www.lesfrancophones.com) ou par courrier à l'adresse suivante :

Les Francophones  
 1000, rue de la Paix  
 1000 Québec, Québec  
 Canada H2S 1K1

Téléphone : 514 399-3333  
 Télécopieur : 514 399-3334  
 Courriel : [info@lesfrancophones.com](mailto:info@lesfrancophones.com)

[illegible]

1961  
 pour l'élaboration d'un plan directeur de la ville.  
 Le plan directeur a été approuvé par le conseil  
 municipal en 1961.

## RESSOURCES BIBLIOGRAPHIQUES CHOISIES

Avons-nous oublié quelque chose qui vous semble important?

- Leadership pour transformer les forêts en créatrices d'emplois;
- Meilleures relations entre les usagers des forêts (pourtroyeurs, bûcherons, régimes d'occupation du sol);
- Variétés d'occupations : l'usage de l'utilisation des forêts pour l'Ontario et le Canada.
- Rôle unique des personnes habitant près des forêts;
- Coupe à blanc

- [illegible]

- [illegible]

## QUESTIONS - POLITIQUE FORESTIÈRE



Page 111

**Groupe de travail sur la politique forestière**  
1, avenue St. Clair est  
Bureau 902  
Toronto (Ontario)  
M4T 2V7

Affranchir

Deuxième pli

# QUESTIONNAIRE

## UN PLAN D'ACTION GLOBAL DES POLITIQUES FORESTIÈRES DE QUALITÉ NÉCESSITE LA COLLABORATION DE NOMBREUX ONTARIENS ET ONTARIENNES

Voici les questions que nous avons posées dans les divers sections du document. Nous vous remercions de répondre à ces questions et de renvoyer le questionnaire à l'adresse indiquée. Vous pouvez utiliser d'autres pages, si besoin est.

Nous étudierons et analyserons soigneusement vos réponses. Les résultats de cette activité nous permettront de perfectionner le Plan d'action global des politiques forestières de l'Ontario. *Merci*

### PLAN D'ACTION GLOBAL DES POLITIQUES FORESTIÈRES (Page 1)

Quelles sont vos suggestions pour améliorer le Plan?

### ÉLÉMENTS MOTEURS INFLUANT SUR LES POLITIQUES (Page 2)

Croyez-vous que les repercussions de ces éléments moteurs sur les forêts ontariennes correspondront à nos prévisions?

Dans la négative, que prévoyez-vous?

### BUT POUR LES FORÊTS DE L'ONTARIO (Page 3)

Croyez-vous qu'il est approprié que les politiques forestières de l'Ontario s'inspirent de ce but de l'accord sur les forêts au Canada?

Dans la négative, quelles solutions proposez-vous?

### PRINCIPES SOUS-TENDANT LA DURABILITÉ DE NOS FORÊTS (Page 3)

Avez-vous des suggestions pour améliorer la série proposée de principes sous-tendant la durabilité de nos forêts?

D'après vous, quel devrait être le rôle de ces principes?

### OBJECTIFS STRATÉGIQUES POUR LES FORÊTS DE L'ONTARIO (Page 4)

Prêtez attention à ce qui concerne les valeurs suivantes régies par des cibles quantifiées, la formulation que vous préférez.

Vous pouvez vous reporter au texte complet à la page 4.

- |                             |                             |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. BIODIVERSITÉ             | <input type="checkbox"/> a) | <input type="checkbox"/> b) | <input type="checkbox"/> c) |
| 2. TERRES PROTEGÉES         | <input type="checkbox"/> a) | <input type="checkbox"/> b) | <input type="checkbox"/> c) |
| 3. PERSPECTIVES DE LOISIRS  | <input type="checkbox"/> a) | <input type="checkbox"/> b) | <input type="checkbox"/> c) |
| 4. PRODUITS LIÉGNEUX        | <input type="checkbox"/> a) | <input type="checkbox"/> b) | <input type="checkbox"/> c) |
| 5. EMPLOIS                  | <input type="checkbox"/> a) | <input type="checkbox"/> b) | <input type="checkbox"/> c) |
| 6. DÉPENSES                 | <input type="checkbox"/> a) | <input type="checkbox"/> b) |                             |
| 7. ALIMENTS ET AUTRES BIENS | <input type="checkbox"/> a) | <input type="checkbox"/> b) |                             |
| 8. REVENUS                  | <input type="checkbox"/> a) | <input type="checkbox"/> b) |                             |
| 9. PERSPECTIVES DE TOURISME | <input type="checkbox"/> a) | <input type="checkbox"/> b) |                             |

AL TRÈS SÛR TIONS?

Croyez-vous que les objectifs stratégiques favorisant la durabilité des forêts devraient d'abord être fixés au niveau provincial ou au niveau local?

Prêtez de motiver votre réponse.

### DIRECTIVES POUR L'ÉLABORATION DE LA POLITIQUE FORESTIÈRE (Page 7)

Les Directives pour l'élaboration de la politique forestière devraient-elles être réalisées de la façon proposée? Pouvez-vous proposer d'autres façons?

Les programmes de foresterie durable et les moyens de réalisation des politiques sont-ils appropriés pour le début du XXI<sup>e</sup> siècle?

Dans la négative, quels changements et ajouts recommandez-vous?

### LIENS AVEC LA LÉGISLATION ET LES POLITIQUES CONNEXES (Page 8)

Avez-vous oublié quelque chose qui, d'après vous, ont des incidences importantes sur la politique forestière?

D'après vous, quelle loi devrait être la nature de ces liens?

### QUESTIONS - POLITIQUE FORESTIÈRE (Page 11)

Avez-vous oublié quelque chose qui vous semble important?

D'après vous, quels sont les éléments auxquels on devrait accorder une attention particulière dans le Plan d'action global des politiques forestières?

Nom

Organisation

Rue

Ville et code postal

Prêtez d'indiquer dans quelle langue vous voulez recevoir nos prochaines publications. ☐ anglais ☐ français



*D'après vous, quelle devrait être la*

## QUESTIONS :

FINANCES PROVINCIALES - RECETTES

ET

résumées dans une phrase

faune

apartir de la production du bois

[illegible]

techniques sylvicoles de remplacement : Le ministère des Richesses naturelles est en train de monter des

1. **Einleitung**  
 2. **Ziele und Zwecksetzung**  
 3. **Methodik**  
 4. **Ergebnisse**  
 5. **Diskussion**  
 6. **Fazit**  
 7. **Literaturverzeichnis**  
 8. **Anhang**  
 9. **Index**  
 10. **Abkürzungen**  
 11. **Formularien**  
 12. **Statistik**  
 13. **Diagramme**  
 14. **Tabellen**  
 15. **Diagramme**  
 16. **Tabellen**  
 17. **Diagramme**  
 18. **Tabellen**  
 19. **Diagramme**  
 20. **Tabellen**  
 21. **Diagramme**  
 22. **Tabellen**  
 23. **Diagramme**  
 24. **Tabellen**  
 25. **Diagramme**  
 26. **Tabellen**  
 27. **Diagramme**  
 28. **Tabellen**  
 29. **Diagramme**  
 30. **Tabellen**  
 31. **Diagramme**  
 32. **Tabellen**  
 33. **Diagramme**  
 34. **Tabellen**  
 35. **Diagramme**  
 36. **Tabellen**  
 37. **Diagramme**  
 38. **Tabellen**  
 39. **Diagramme**  
 40. **Tabellen**  
 41. **Diagramme**  
 42. **Tabellen**  
 43. **Diagramme**  
 44. **Tabellen**  
 45. **Diagramme**  
 46. **Tabellen**  
 47. **Diagramme**  
 48. **Tabellen**  
 49. **Diagramme**  
 50. **Tabellen**  
 51. **Diagramme**  
 52. **Tabellen**  
 53. **Diagramme**  
 54. **Tabellen**  
 55. **Diagramme**  
 56. **Tabellen**  
 57. **Diagramme**  
 58. **Tabellen**  
 59. **Diagramme**  
 60. **Tabellen**  
 61. **Diagramme**  
 62. **Tabellen**  
 63. **Diagramme**  
 64. **Tabellen**  
 65. **Diagramme**  
 66. **Tabellen**  
 67. **Diagramme**  
 68. **Tabellen**  
 69. **Diagramme**  
 70. **Tabellen**  
 71. **Diagramme**  
 72. **Tabellen**  
 73. **Diagramme**  
 74. **Tabellen**  
 75. **Diagramme**  
 76. **Tabellen**  
 77. **Diagramme**  
 78. **Tabellen**  
 79. **Diagramme**  
 80. **Tabellen**  
 81. **Diagramme**  
 82. **Tabellen**  
 83. **Diagramme**  
 84. **Tabellen**  
 85. **Diagramme**  
 86. **Tabellen**  
 87. **Diagramme**  
 88. **Tabellen**  
 89. **Diagramme**  
 90. **Tabellen**  
 91. **Diagramme**  
 92. **Tabellen**  
 93. **Diagramme**  
 94. **Tabellen**  
 95. **Diagramme**  
 96. **Tabellen**  
 97. **Diagramme**  
 98. **Tabellen**  
 99. **Diagramme**  
 100. **Tabellen**  
 101. **Diagramme**  
 102. **Tabellen**  
 103. **Diagramme**  
 104. **Tabellen**  
 105. **Diagramme**  
 106. **Tabellen**  
 107. **Diagramme**  
 108. **Tabellen**  
 109. **Diagramme**  
 110. **Tabellen**  
 111. **Diagramme**  
 112. **Tabellen**  
 113. **Diagramme**  
 114. **Tabellen**  
 115. **Diagramme**  
 116. **Tabellen**  
 117. **Diagramme**  
 118. **Tabellen**  
 119. **Diagramme**  
 120. **Tabellen**  
 121. **Diagramme**  
 122. **Tabellen**  
 123. **Diagramme**  
 124. **Tabellen**  
 125. **Diagramme**  
 126. **Tabellen**  
 127. **Diagramme**  
 128. **Tabellen**  
 129. **Diagramme**  
 130. **Tabellen**  
 131. **Diagramme**  
 132. **Tabellen**  
 133. **Diagramme**  
 134. **Tabellen**  
 135. **Diagramme**  
 136. **Tabellen**  
 137. **Diagramme**  
 138. **Tabellen**  
 139. **Diagramme**  
 140. **Tabellen**  
 141. **Diagramme**  
 142. **Tabellen**  
 143. **Diagramme**  
 144. **Tabellen**  
 145. **Diagramme**  
 146. **Tabellen**  
 147. **Diagramme**  
 148. **Tabellen**  
 149. **Diagramme**  
 150. **Tabellen**  
 151. **Diagramme**  
 152. **Tabellen**  
 153. **Diagramme**  
 154. **Tabellen**  
 155. **Diagramme**  
 156. **Tabellen**  
 157. **Diagramme**  
 158. **Tabellen**  
 159. **Diagramme**  
 160. **Tabellen**  
 161. **Diagramme**  
 162. **Tabellen**  
 163. **Diagramme**  
 164. **Tabellen**  
 165. **Diagramme**  
 166. **Tabellen**  
 167. **Diagramme**  
 168. **Tabellen**  
 169. **Diagramme**  
 170. **Tabellen**  
 171. **Diagramme**  
 172. **Tabellen**  
 173. **Diagramme**  
 174. **Tabellen**  
 175. **Diagramme**  
 176. **Tabellen**  
 177. **Diagramme**  
 178. **Tabellen**  
 179. **Diagramme**  
 180. **Tabellen**  
 181. **Diagramme**  
 182. **Tabellen**  
 183. **Diagramme**  
 184. **Tabellen**  
 185. **Diagramme**  
 186. **Tabellen**  
 187. **Diagramme**  
 188. **Tabellen**  
 189. **Diagramme**  
 190. **Tabellen**  
 191. **Diagramme**  
 192. **Tabellen**  
 193. **Diagramme**  
 194. **Tabellen**  
 195. **Diagramme**  
 196. **Tabellen**  
 197. **Diagramme**  
 198. **Tabellen**  
 199. **Diagramme**  
 200. **Tabellen**  
 201. **Diagramme**  
 202. **Tabellen**  
 203. **Diagramme**  
 204. **Tabellen**  
 205. **Diagramme**  
 206. **Tabellen**  
 207. **Diagramme**  
 208. **Tabellen**  
 209. **Diagramme**  
 210. **Tabellen**  
 211. **Diagramme**  
 212. **Tabellen**  
 213. **Diagramme**  
 214. **Tabellen**  
 215. **Diagramme**  
 216. **Tabellen**  
 217. **Diagramme**  
 218. **Tabellen**  
 219. **Diagramme**  
 220. **Tabellen**  
 221. **Diagramme**  
 222. **Tabellen**  
 223. **Diagramme**  
 224. **Tabellen**  
 225. **Diagramme**  
 226. **Tabellen**  
 227. **Diagramme**  
 228. **Tabellen**  
 229. **Diagramme**  
 230. **Tabellen**  
 231. **Diagramme**  
 232. **Tabellen**  
 233. **Diagramme**  
 234. **Tabellen**  
 235. **Diagramme**  
 236. **Tabellen**  
 237. **Diagramme**  
 238. **Tabellen**  
 239. **Diagramme**  
 240. **Tabellen**  
 241. **Diagramme**  
 242. **Tabellen**  
 243. **Diagramme**  
 244. **Tabellen**  
 245. **Diagramme**  
 246. **Tabellen**  
 247. **Diagramme**<

Elaboration en cours

meubles en Chino  
nouveaux détails sur les modes de mise en  
œuvre d'équipements de techniques sylvoles

[illegible]

QUESTIONS :

**de la politique étrangère**

Restrucción de la  
política forestal  
de Ontario









\_\_\_\_\_

---

4 la page 4





# BUT POUR LES FORÊTS DE L'ONTARIO

Pendant cette réflexion sur le but global des forêts de l'Ontario, nous avons examiné l'accord sur les forêts au Canada. Les ministres provinciaux, fédéraux et municipaux ont récemment élaboré (fédéral des forêts ontariennes, fédéral des forêts provinciales, fédéral des forêts municipales) un accord sur les forêts au Canada. L'Ontario, nous avons examiné l'accord sur les forêts au Canada. L'Ontario, nous avons examiné l'accord sur les forêts au Canada. L'Ontario, nous avons examiné l'accord sur les forêts au Canada.

## PRINCIPES SOUS-TENDANT LA DURABILITÉ DE NOS FORÊTS

**QUESTIONS :** Quelles solutions proposez-vous? *forêts au Canada? Dans la négative, nous ne proposons d'adopter que les principes de ce but de l'accord sur les forêts au Canada.*

al des politiques forestières. Nous proposons d'adopter que tous les gouvernements du pays adoptent les principes de ce but de l'accord sur les forêts au Canada. Nous proposons d'adopter que tous les gouvernements du pays adoptent les principes de ce but de l'accord sur les forêts au Canada.

« Notre but est d'atteindre et d'ambitionner aux générations à venir de bonnes perspectives. Nous proposons d'adopter que tous les gouvernements du pays adoptent les principes de ce but de l'accord sur les forêts au Canada. Nous proposons d'adopter que tous les gouvernements du pays adoptent les principes de ce but de l'accord sur les forêts au Canada.

• accent sur le maintien des industries forestières et de la production de biens et services; • durabilité à long terme; • responsabilité individuelle de nos forêts; • biodiversité, protection des écosystèmes forestiers; • adaptabilité; • participation de la population; • création d'emplois; • collectivités saines; • avantages culturels pour tout l'Ontario; • aménagement de toutes les valeurs des forêts.

Le groupe de travail sur la politique forestière croit qu'il est important de donner un but aux forêts de l'Ontario. Lors de nos consultations, nous avons constaté que la vision générale de nos forêts. Voici une liste d'éléments qui se dégagent de ces consultations et dont nous devons tenir compte :

- engagement à long terme pour les générations à venir;
- pratiques environnementales responsables et saines;
- processus décisionnel au niveau local;
- usages polyvalents;
- valeur ajoutée maximale.

### Aménagement

1. L'adoption d'une politique stable est nécessaire pour assurer les valeurs, notamment celles qui sont fondamentales à l'économie, à l'environnement, à l'éducation et à la culture.
2. Les politiques en matière de durabilité des forêts doivent s'appliquer tant aux forêts publiques que aux forêts privées.
3. En règle générale, les décisions doivent être prises aussi près que possible du lieu qu'elles concernent. Elles doivent tenir compte des aspects locaux et des besoins locaux et être compatibles avec les principes directeurs du gouvernement.
4. Les systèmes d'aménagement et de planification doivent être durables et compatibles et être conçus de manière à ce qu'ils puissent être analysés et donnés suite par les décideurs.
5. On doit se servir des meilleures analyses et données scientifiques afin de valoir à ce que les décisions prises en matière d'aménagement s'appuient sur des connaissances scientifiques valables.

### Elaboration des politiques

1. L'élaboration de politiques efficaces requiert de connaissances scientifiques et de données scientifiques afin de valoir à ce que les décisions prises en matière d'aménagement s'appuient sur des connaissances scientifiques valables.
2. L'élaboration de politiques efficaces requiert de connaissances scientifiques et de données scientifiques afin de valoir à ce que les décisions prises en matière d'aménagement s'appuient sur des connaissances scientifiques valables.

### Durabilité

- durabilité;
- aménagement;
- élaboration des politiques;
- pratiques forestières;
- dimension planétaire.

### Responsabilités et droits

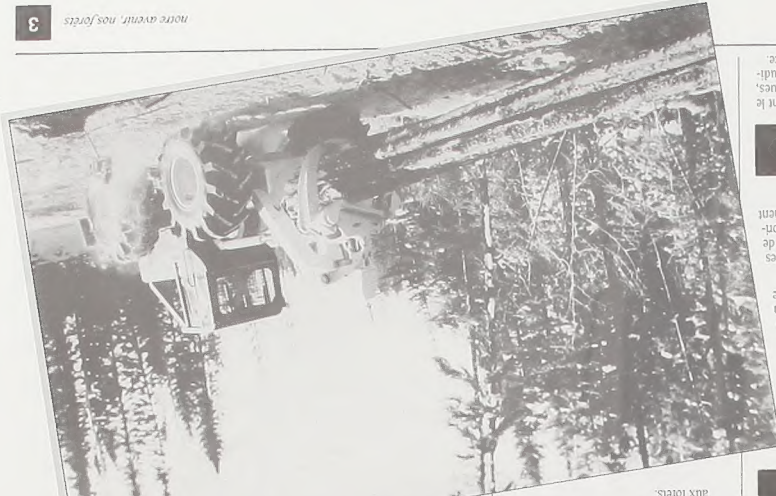
1. Les vastes forêts en bonne santé, diversifiées et productives sont indispensables au bien-être environnemental, économique, social et culturel de la population ontarienne d'aujourd'hui et de demain.
2. La réalisation de l'objectif de durabilité pour les forêts de l'Ontario requiert d'avoir des incidences sur la nature et l'environnement des usages que nous ferons des forêts.
3. La validité et la stabilité de toutes les orientations absolues et venant directement des forêts de l'Ontario, après la durabilité des forêts.

### Durabilité

- durabilité;
- aménagement;
- élaboration des politiques;
- pratiques forestières;
- dimension planétaire.

### Responsabilités et droits

1. Les vastes forêts en bonne santé, diversifiées et productives sont indispensables au bien-être environnemental, économique, social et culturel de la population ontarienne d'aujourd'hui et de demain.
2. La réalisation de l'objectif de durabilité pour les forêts de l'Ontario requiert d'avoir des incidences sur la nature et l'environnement des usages que nous ferons des forêts.
3. La validité et la stabilité de toutes les orientations absolues et venant directement des forêts de l'Ontario, après la durabilité des forêts.











Le présent document de travail est publié par le

**Groupe de travail sur la politique forestière**

1, avenue St. Clair est, bureau 902  
Toronto (Ont.) M4T 2V7


Téléphone : (416) 514-2455  
Télécopieur : (416) 514-2468

Si vous voulez que votre nom figure sur notre liste de distribution, dites-le nous.


SOMMAIRE	
■ Éléments moteurs influant sur les politiques	2
■ But pour les forêts de l'Ontario	3
■ Principes sous-tendant la durabilité de nos forêts	3
■ Objectifs stratégiques pour les forêts de l'Ontario	4
■ Programmes actuels relatifs aux forêts ontariennes	7
■ Directives pour l'élaboration de la politique forestière	7
■ Liens avec la législation et les politiques connexes	8
■ Questionnaire	9
■ Questions - politiques forestières	11
■ Ressources bibliographiques	11
■ Choix	11




# PLAN D'ACTION GLOBAL DES POLITIQUES FORESTIÈRES




**Margaret Wanlin**



**Peter Dunker**



**Fred Miron**



**Tom Clark**

## LE GROUPE DE TRAVAIL SUR LA POLITIQUE FORESTIÈRE : Composition, but et mandat

JUIN 1992

# NOTRE PLAN D'ACTION POUR NOS FORÊTS

**Raison d'être du plan d'action**

Les forêts de l'Ontario jouent un rôle de plus en plus important dans la vie de la province. Elles fournissent des produits forestiers, des services écosystémiques et des loisirs. Elles jouent également un rôle important dans la protection de l'environnement et dans la lutte contre le changement climatique. Le plan d'action vise à définir une stratégie globale pour la gestion durable des forêts de l'Ontario.

Le plan d'action est un document de travail qui vise à définir une stratégie globale pour la gestion durable des forêts de l'Ontario. Il est le résultat d'un processus de consultation et de collaboration entre les différents acteurs du secteur forestier.

Le présent document de travail est publié par le

**Groupe de travail sur la politique forestière**

1, avenue St. Clair est, bureau 902  
Toronto (Ont.) M4T 2V7

Téléphone : (416) 514-2455  
Télécopieur : (416) 514-2468

Si vous voulez que votre nom figure sur notre liste de distribution, dites-le nous.

Le 15 novembre 1991, le ministre des Richesses naturelles de l'Ontario, l'honorable C.J. (Bud) Wilman, a annoncé la constitution d'un groupe de travail indépendant sur la politique forestière. Ce groupe de travail a pour mission d'élaborer, avec le concours de la population de l'Ontario, un Plan d'action global des politiques forestières pour la province. M. Wilman a nommé les quatre personnes suivantes :

■ **Peter Dunker**, coprésident, de Thunder Bay, écologiste forestier et professeur pour la province. M. Wilman a nommé la population de l'Ontario, un Plan d'action global des politiques forestières.

Dans son annonce, M. Wilman a précisé que « l'élaboration d'un plan d'action global facilitera l'adoption de méthodes de gestion mieux adaptées à la province et visera la définition d'un consensus public en ce qui concerne les avantages que les forêts de l'Ontario peuvent offrir à leurs divers usagers. Le groupe de travail précisera les dossiers qu'il convient d'examiner, en consultant un public aussi vaste que possible et les groupes de pression ». Le ministre a demandé son rapport d'ici décembre 1992.

Le ministre a demandé au groupe de travail de se constituer en un comité de travail de l'Ontario jusqu'à l'automne du XXIXe siècle. Le plan d'action global constituera la pierre angulaire de la politique forestière de l'Ontario.

En outre, il ouvrira la voie aux nouvelles programmes d'aménagement des forêts et à la restauration des programmes existants. Le ministre a demandé au groupe de travail de se constituer en un comité de travail de l'Ontario jusqu'à l'automne du XXIXe siècle.

Le ministre a demandé au groupe de travail de se constituer en un comité de travail de l'Ontario jusqu'à l'automne du XXIXe siècle.

Le 15 novembre 1991, le ministre des Richesses naturelles de l'Ontario, l'honorable C.J. (Bud) Wilman, a annoncé la constitution d'un groupe de travail indépendant sur la politique forestière. Ce groupe de travail a pour mission d'élaborer, avec le concours de la population de l'Ontario, un Plan d'action global des politiques forestières pour la province. M. Wilman a nommé les quatre personnes suivantes :

■ **Peter Dunker**, coprésident, de Thunder Bay, écologiste forestier et professeur pour la province. M. Wilman a nommé la population de l'Ontario, un Plan d'action global des politiques forestières.

Dans son annonce, M. Wilman a précisé que « l'élaboration d'un plan d'action global facilitera l'adoption de méthodes de gestion mieux adaptées à la province et visera la définition d'un consensus public en ce qui concerne les avantages que les forêts de l'Ontario peuvent offrir à leurs divers usagers. Le groupe de travail précisera les dossiers qu'il convient d'examiner, en consultant un public aussi vaste que possible et les groupes de pression ». Le ministre a demandé son rapport d'ici décembre 1992.

Le ministre a demandé au groupe de travail de se constituer en un comité de travail de l'Ontario jusqu'à l'automne du XXIXe siècle. Le plan d'action global constituera la pierre angulaire de la politique forestière de l'Ontario.

En outre, il ouvrira la voie aux nouvelles programmes d'aménagement des forêts et à la restauration des programmes existants. Le ministre a demandé au groupe de travail de se constituer en un comité de travail de l'Ontario jusqu'à l'automne du XXIXe siècle.

Le ministre a demandé au groupe de travail de se constituer en un comité de travail de l'Ontario jusqu'à l'automne du XXIXe siècle.